

WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in the terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of advertising for the Union are due. No persons should be allowed to assume the name of the Union, or to use its name in any way, without the express authority of the Union. The Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in the terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of advertising for the Union are due. No persons should be allowed to assume the name of the Union, or to use its name in any way, without the express authority of the Union.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Wm. H. Curtis, deputy postmaster at Quincy, Illinois, vice J. C. Riley, deceased.

THE GREAT CABLE.

The completion of this wonderful enterprise and the transmission of the Queen's message to the President have taken all the world by surprise. There were many, in view of the rapid progress of discovery within the present half century, who dared not question the success of this work, but who nevertheless doubted the possibility of its accomplishment, and were quite ready to denounce it as a daring effort to encroach upon the province of Deity. At length America has received a message from England—the Chief Magistrate has received the congratulations of the Queen; and has transmitted back to her Majesty an appropriate and most suggestive response. The telegraph informs us that the process of communication is yet very slow, and upon a subject so important it is quite natural to suppose upon the slightest difficulty of this kind and magnify it into a token of ultimate failure. We do not participate in such skepticism. There can be little doubt indeed of the complete success of the work. Time may be required to adjust all the instruments—defects, indeed, may be discovered; at least a necessity found for some modification or alteration of the apparatus; but there can be no national doubt of complete success in the end. It must not be inferred that science and ingenuity have exhausted their powers in laying and operating the submarine telegraph. If obstacles are seen to exist interfering the complete working of the line at the moment, we must remember that the best ingenuity of the world is at hand to apply such additional apparatus as may be required to render the great enterprise triumphant. It must also be remembered that the men who are now engaged in the work are operating upon settled principles of science, and not groping in the dark, as they were sixteen years ago, when first employed in converting electricity into a medium of communication.

The joy of the nation over this great triumph of science is unbounded. No event of this or any other age can bear any comparison with it in point of practical importance, or in the absolute infinity of its scope and tendency. We could have wished that the Queen's message had borne to the people of the United States a sentiment kindred, at least, to that most appropriate and timely invocation of the President, that all the nations of Christendom should "spontaneously unite in the declaration that it shall be forever neutral, and that its communications shall be held sacred in passing to their places of destination, even in the midst of hostilities." It is preeminently a great peace-work, bringing "all the nations" together, and teaching all of the almost infinite capacity of the human mind when left in its native freedom, untrammelled by the miserable jealousies which operate to fetter and limit its powers.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The recent election in Missouri is a silencing commentary upon the predictions which have been rife for several years of an early emancipation of the slaves in that State. We believe that but one emancipationist has been elected to the legislature, and that the scheme of emancipation has been overwhelmingly rejected by the people in every locality, save one, in which its supporters made it an issue in the canvass. Even in the city of St. Louis, where the population is most largely adorned with residents of northern nativity, and with German immigrants more or less fresh from Fatherland, and ignorant of the real merits of the question, the vote against the scheme is two to one, and the cause regarded even by its friends as hopelessly lost.

The result, surprising as it may be to those who are unacquainted with the tone of public opinion on this subject in all slaveholding communities, and who are ignorant of the real considerations which form and fix this public opinion, is not at all surprising and by no means unexpected to those whose opportunities in life have rendered them familiar with the subject. Nothing is more customary than to hear, in the pulpits and from the rostrums of the North, confident and oracular predictions of the early abolition of slavery in the border slave States. Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, are counted as already undergoing the inevitable metamorphosis, and prophets who are not Daniels have been pronouncing upon the institution of slavery in their borders the same, more, less, of Balaazar, with all the solemnity of veritable prophets.

These confident anticipations and predictions have been rife, of course, only in those quarters where it is impossible from the nature of things for any real acquaintance with the subject to prevail—where a scheme of emancipation is regarded as no more difficult of accomplishment than the enactment of a law—where slavery is thought to be as crystalline by law as gem, or as swarming, or as rotting, and where an abolition law would command all the Utopian favor of a Maine Liquor Law, or of any similar enactment of the Blue Code.

The recent vote of Missouri puts a practical extinguisher upon all this visionary and fanciful train of speculation; and demonstrates how vain and unavailing are the efforts which one community may undertake with respect to the interests and destinies of another. It is now easy to see forth the considerations which have induced the Missouri-republicans to the scheme of emancipation in their midst, and which will consist of all large slaveholding in the decision of this question, than to impose a non-slaveholding community with a full realization of their weight and force.

There are one hundred and ten thousand slaves in Missouri, and in fifteen in the State must either be offered by a simple prohibition of slaveholding, within its limits, or by the emancipation of the slaves. As to the first alternative there was no argument by

which the measure could be defended in good morals; for it would have resulted simply in transferring the slaves of Missouri into the other slaveholding States of the Union. But if the presence of slavery were hurtful to Missouri, what moral right could she claim to transfer to sister States an institution which she deemed injurious to herself? The slave would derive no benefit from a mere change of habitation; the State would relieve herself from the supposed disadvantages of slavery only by shifting them off upon other States—a selfish process condemned by honor and all good morals, and forbidden by the equity of nations. Thus, as neither the slave nor the public at large could derive advantage from the mere forbidding of slaveholding in Missouri, the other measure of emancipation was the only one that could be resorted to in good faith or defended even upon abolitionist principles.

This emancipation must needs, of course, be immediate or prospective; and it little changes the essential nature of the question which of the two alternatives are resorted to. The choice between a law at once emancipating the present generation of slaves, and a law prospectively emancipating the succeeding unborn generation, was with the Missourians simply a choice between accepting themselves the consequences of their own act, or turning over the consequences to be endured by their children—except as to time, the proposition to turn loose upon society one hundred and ten thousand free negroes being essentially the same.

In whichever of the two forms proposed, it is plain that the question presents a very formidable proposition. Of the two forms, that of immediate emancipation is the only honest one, for it is cowardly to impose upon an infant generation consequences which we dare not encounter ourselves. In Missouri, the emancipationists chose, as a matter of course, the timid proposition of prospective emancipation; and were beaten overwhelmingly even upon that.

We repeat that it is a very formidable proposition, that of turning loose upon society one hundred and ten thousand free negroes, whether immediately or twenty years hence; and yet this is the practical form in which the question of abolition must always arise in a slaveholding community; though it is the precise form in which the amateur abolitionists of non-slaveholding States always fail to consider it. The slaves of Missouri, at a low estimation, are worth fifty millions of dollars; and grave as may be a proposition to confiscate or to reimburse this enormous value in the hands of the living or a coming generation, it sinks into insignificance in comparison with the proposal to burden and inflict society with a vast disproportion of free negroes. A tier of counties in a slave State, cultivated by free laborers, may present a striking contrast with another tier cultivated by slave Africans, and the population of the former may be very adverse to the system of labor prevailing in the latter on abstract principles; but when the question is presented to this population whether they will burden the State with the value of the slaves, and whether the negroes, now held in subordination and confined for the most part to agricultural pursuits, shall be turned loose upon the State, to roam where they please, to infect their own counties of free white labor, and to compete with the white man on the farm, in the workshop, and in the thousand and one occupations of the towns and cities—they are very apt to vote that the negroes shall continue to be held in subjection, that the people of the State shall not be taxed for the millions of purchase money which their emancipation would cost, and that it is better that they should remain under the dominion of masters than allowed to compete at every turn with free white men in all the departments of honorable labor.

There are those who conclude that, because the proportion of actual slaveholders in the communities of slaveholding States is very small, the number of latent abolitionists in the same communities must needs be very large, and that it is always a very easy matter to array the non-slaveholding majority against the slaveholding minority. The recent vote in Missouri is a practical refutation of this wide-spread hallucination. Where the number of slaves in a State is large, the continuance of the institution is not a question between classes, but a great social question on which there is, of necessity, an absolute identity of sentiment and of interest among all classes. It is not impossible that slavery may, in the progress of time, become extinct in some of the border southern States; but this can only be when the number of the slaves shall diminish to a very small proportion of the aggregate population, or when the aversion of the white man, poor as well as rich, to association with the negro on a footing of equality, shall have vanished with the lapse of time.

SUPPORTING MEASURES AND DENOUNCING MEN—CARRYING WATER ON BOTH SHOULDERS.

Adherence to a party is not proven or established by the support of measures alone. The New York Evening Post is a zealous advocate of nearly all the great measures which the democracy have originated. Yet, who will say that the Post is a democratic journal? It repudiates the bank, protective tariff, the old distribution scheme, and sustains and upholds the sub-treasury, the principles of free trade, and nearly every other measure of the party which it violently opposes. The Post, acting upon the idea that anti-slavery should override every other question, assails with absolute ferocity every democratic statesman in the country. It assails all the measures of the democracy which have any bearing upon slavery. It is, in truth, an abolition journal, occasionally devoting a little time to the discussion of principles of political economy; but this is an exception to the rule which guides its general course. In fact, the position of the Post is the position of nearly every renegade from the democratic party.

Mr. Douglas's opposition to the Kansas bill in itself is not what we regard as the soul of his offence. It was the manner and the mode of his opposition to which just exception is taken. It would be too much to expect absolute unanimity upon every question which comes before the country for action. Such unanimity indeed is morally impossible. No body has a right to demand it, or, failing to secure it, to denounce such failure. Mr. Douglas, we maintain, had a right to differ with friends; and made himself obnoxious to the charge of treachery only by treating those friends as enemies, denouncing them as engaged in the work of "fraud." In this way he ceased as much to be a member of the democratic

party, whatever may have been his professions about principles or measures, as the editors of the Evening Post, Mr. Preston King, or any other renegade. It is very idle to say that the support of the men of the party is of no account so long as we uphold its principles. There can be no party in any honest sense, it is true, without principles; but it is equally true that there can be no party without men. In this respect, political organizations are unlike church organizations; the latter claiming a divine origin and a perpetual existence, without any reference to individual membership. Discredit thrown upon the men of the party—the great majority—is essential opposition, and that in its most objectionable form, to the organization itself. Mr. Douglas professes to be a democrat, but in the same breath denounces ninety-nine out of every hundred democrats of the whole country as laboring to perpetrate a "monstrous fraud."

In thus assailing his former associates, impeaching not their wisdom, but their integrity; not trying to convict them of a mistake, but a crime, his pretension to membership in the party and sympathy with those whom he thus traduces, is sheer hypocrisy.

Nor is Mr. Douglas's position at all improved by the fact, if it be true, that he was able to carry off a majority of the democracy of his own State with him. Granting that such is the case, it only increases the magnitude of his defection without in the least mitigating the moral guilt of his conduct or establishing his claims to be considered a democrat. We cannot for a moment reconcile how Mr. Douglas can denounce the great majority of senators and members of Congress of the democratic party and still claim fellowship and standing with them. Self-respect, if he is honest in his denunciations, would seem to dictate to him the propriety and necessity of forming other associations. In this view, he should promptly withdraw from the canvass in Illinois as a candidate claiming democratic support and throw himself upon the mercy of the republicans and Americans, whose conduct last winter he praises. He seems fully alive to the merits of the latter factions and profoundly indignant at the course pursued by the party whose name he persists in bearing and whose votes he asks.

This is all indefensible and unaccountable except on the general idea that he regards himself as the master and director of the democratic party. We feel quite sure that he is not our commander, and equally confident that he should have no voice whatever in the counsels of those whom he so persistently denounced.

The country has not forgotten the position of Mr. Douglas last winter. They have not forgotten how he led off the opposition—republicans and Americans—how they applauded him—how he went home and endorsed their measures and declared that the democratic representatives were engaged in perpetrating a monstrous fraud, taking upon himself great merit for having prevented its consummation. Who can really doubt Mr. Douglas's position? He says now he is a democrat. If so, Preston King is a democrat; John P. Hale is a democrat; Chase, Wade, and Trumbull, are democrats.

THE NEW YORK GERRIT SMITH MOVEMENT.

Ridicule, reprobation, and intimidation have alike failed to drive Mr. Gerrit Smith from the State canvass in New York. Smith and his friends are what they would call in Mexico *Puros*—what are called in this country inexorable abolitionists. They are really no more so than Mr. Seward, Mr. Weed, and Mr. Greeley—the latter being political managers as well as abolitionists. Smith is not a great man, but is believed to be honest in his hostility to slavery and all the institutions which recognize or are in any way connected with slavery. He is one of those humane hunters who believe it to be right to warn all the game world of their approach and what they intend to do. The Garrison school of abolitionists are really the least dangerous because they disclaim all subterfuge and go right to work to break up the government. It was natural enough that Greeley and Weed should desire to get Smith off the course, for they knew that, in point of fact, the latter is not more an abolitionist than the former. But nothing could be done with Smith. He determined to separate, as he calls it, the sheep from the goats. He says the honest opponents of slavery have been cheated long enough. He is certainly mistaken in all this, but we have nothing to do or say about it. There can be no doubt at all that Greeley and his party are really the greatest enemies to the federal government, because they are more wary, cautious, and powerful. Greeley himself is a kind of central authority for all the factions. He is looking forward to the day when they will all fuse and become one great conglomerate party. Hence Greeley is willing to sacrifice a little present influence for the sake of future dictatorship. But Mr. Gerrit Smith meanwhile is a man of great wealth, and is, as we have said, an honest enemy of slavery. He is not dangerous, simply because just now his immediate party is weak, and he himself avows open hostility against all our institutions. The Weed-Greeley-Seward party are actually just as hostile to the federal constitution, but they are shrewd enough not to institute a grand assault, but will endeavor to take the citadel by regular approaches.

This Smith movement, however, is particularly significant in showing how quickly, after the common enemy lost their Kansas stock in trade, the factions dissolved into their original elements. That lying Kansas fraud hooded them all together, and so long as they could be animated by Mr. Seward's and Mr. Greeley's misrepresentations, there was no difficulty in keeping Mr. Gerrit Smith and his friends within the republican lines.

We embraced an early occasion to say that the republican party or faction, now that it had discredited itself by permitting peace and quiet to reign in Kansas, would rapidly fall into decay and death. Some of our contemporaries, both North and South, suggested that we might be a little sanguine, and even went so far as to point to the shaky results of last year's elections in Missouri. We are now quite authorized to point to the result of this year's elections in the latter State, and to the disbanding movements in New York which indicate the utter disintegration of the opposition.

The 16th of August, on which the first telegram was sent across the ocean, is a memorable day in American annals. On that day, in 1513, Cortes set out on his expedition to Mexico; in 1777, the battle of Bennington, and in 1780 the battle of Camden were fought, and in 1825 the Northern Sea was discovered by Captain Franklin.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

We are gratified to learn that there is no doubt the Court of Claims will be prepared, at its meeting on the first Monday of November, to determine all the cases heretofore submitted to it. The cases ordered to be reargued, in consequence of the death of Judge Gilchrist, will then be heard in order, after which those on the regular perfected trial docket are, we understand, to be taken up in their order and promptly disposed of. When the proofs in cases are closed and the record printed, it rests with the claimant's counsel to determine whether the cause shall be placed early upon the trial docket. When he files his brief containing his statement of the facts and law, the only delay will be in preparing the Solicitor's brief in reply; and this delay will be short, as we understand that this portion of the Solicitor's duty is brought up to the present time, so that every cause in his hands is now ready for argument, when the necessary steps on the part of the claimant have been taken to enable him to do so. The present indications authorize the conclusion that the business in the Court of Claims will hereafter be as thoroughly considered and promptly despatched as in any other tribunal where causes of the same complexity and magnitude are considered and determined. There is scarcely room to doubt that this court will meet the expectations of the country, and prove one of our most useful institutions, and especially if modified in the particulars which we have heretofore suggested.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Niagara.—Another Cable to be Laid.

New York, Aug. 18.—The United States steamship Niagara arrived and anchored off the battery at 5 p. m. She was greeted by salutes from various points. Mr. Field has not the slightest doubt of the entire success of the enterprise. He wrote by the Perin to-day to the directors of the cable to prepare another cable immediately, as it was evident that the present one, which will in a short time transmit messages as rapidly as any air-line, will not be sufficient for all the business.

The cable is to be closed to all messages, except those from the governments of the United States and England, until the 1st of September.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, Aug. 18.—The steamer City of Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 4th. It was said that Great Britain gives satisfaction to Spain in the matter of the action of the British cruisers in the Cuban waters; and, also, that the cabinet at Washington expresses satisfaction with the action of the Cuban authorities.

Time Occupied in Transmitting the Messages.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 17.—Mr. De Santy, the electrician in-charge at Trinidad, says he is unable to give any information for publication as to the working of the cable, but that the time necessary for the transmission of the President's message depends on its length and the condition of the line and instruments at the time—perhaps, under favorable circumstances, an hour and a half. The reception of the Queen's message commenced early yesterday morning, and not finished until this morning, but it was stopped for several hours to allow of repairs to the cable. The fragment of the message transmitted yesterday was handed to the Newfoundland line as the genuine, entire message, and was supposed here to be such until this morning.

New York City Hall Partially Burnt.

New York, Aug. 18.—Our City Hall was partially burnt last night. The dome and centre upper story were destroyed, but all the documents were saved. The wings were unharmed save by water and violence. The origin of the fire is attributed to sparks from the pyrotechnic display in the Park, and carelessness of the person in charge. The loss will probably reach \$50,000.

Health of New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 17.—The number of deaths reported from yellow fever for the week is 285. The number of deaths yesterday is 58.

Fire in Attleboro, Mass.

Boston, Aug. 17.—In Attleboro, last night, a large building, occupied by the Marshall Thread Manufacturing Company, the sawing-mill of Hayward, Briggs, & Co., and Everett, Dean, & Co., jewellers, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$25,000. One hundred and fifty persons are thrown out of employment.

Army Intelligence.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—Leavenworth advices of the 14th, per the United States Express, report that General Smith, late, state that Lieut. Col. Johnston, 1st cavalry, and Capt. Simpson, of the commissary department, have arrived from the plains. The former shortly assumes the command at Fort Riley.

Markets.

New York, Aug. 18.—Cotton is quiet—sales of 500 bales. Flour—sales of 14,500 bushels; State, \$4.55 a 60; Ohio, \$5.00 a 55; southern, \$5.55 a 57.50. Wheat—quiet—sales of 80,000 bushels; southern red, \$1.30 a \$1.32; white, \$1.40 (for medium); western red, \$1.15 a \$1.18; white, \$1.18 a \$1.21. Corn is buoyant—sales of 42,000 bushels; white, \$1.15 a 1.17; new, \$1.15 a 1.17; old, \$1.15 a 1.17. Rice is steady at 11 1/2. Whiskey closed firm at 27 cents. Sugar is firm at 7 1/2 a 9 cents. Coffee is quiet—Rio, \$9 a 11 cents. Spirits of turpentine is heavy at 47 cents. Roan is steady at \$1.60 to arrive. Rice is dull.

AS WE EXPECTED.

(From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Aug. 11.)

It turns out just as we expected. It is very difficult to get democratic news over the telegraphic wires, and we therefore concluded that the results of the recent elections must be favorable to the democracy, or the intelligence would have found its way to us. We are now enabled to give you the result of the elections of the democracy in Missouri. The democracy have carried all before them, electing seven members to the next Congress, being a gain of three from the last election. Kentucky is also true to the democracy by a decisive majority. North Carolina, too, has elected her democracy governor by an overwhelming majority. Three times foot up well. They do not look much as though the democratic party were "willing." The boot seems to be quite particularly on the other leg, just now. Our opponents try to keep the look of hope on their countenances, but it is crying loud work. Blaine is knocked over in Missouri, Crittenden is disowned in Kentucky, and John A. Gilmer in North Carolina. These are the gentlemen over whose power our black-republican opponents made so many panegyrics, upon whose co-operation they so confidently relied to help them to success by a general assembly of those who were compelled to resign their seats to avoid expulsion from Congress, seem to be enough to insure the indignant condemnation of the people in other States. Will it not be so here? Look at the men who undertook to represent the people of Maine in the last Congress; and then judge whether their own political friends say that they had quite enough of that sort of material; whether a party held in the leading strings by such men is not a pitiable and disgraceful spectacle among a free people; whether it is not time for the sovereign people of Maine to relieve themselves of the stigma of having sold their birthright by contract; whether the "morality and decency" of the State have not had enough of the sort of representation referred to by the people.

We have been a leader of the party which figured to the tune of \$87,000 in the tariff, to have been a compeer and party associate of those who were compelled to resign their seats to avoid expulsion from Congress, seem to be enough to insure the indignant condemnation of the people in other States. Will it not be so here? Look at the men who undertook to represent the people of Maine in the last Congress; and then judge whether their own political friends say that they had quite enough of that sort of material; whether a party held in the leading strings by such men is not a pitiable and disgraceful spectacle among a free people; whether it is not time for the sovereign people of Maine to relieve themselves of the stigma of having sold their birthright by contract; whether the "morality and decency" of the State have not had enough of the sort of representation referred to by the people.

The Missouri Republican states that the steamer James Lyon was sunk on Friday last at Howard Bend. She had on board 300,000 feet of lumber, about half of which was dressed—the dressed lumber being in the hold.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Tuesday Night),
(August 17, 1858.)

From earliest morn till late in the night the only topic of conversation, the only thing thought of, was the Atlantic cable, in connection with the Queen's message, (the abridged and complete editions) our honored President's reply, the salutes, bell-ringing, flag-flying, illumination, and pyrotechnic display, with which "the great event" was celebrated and the cheers of a glad and grateful populace.

With the morning papers appeared, containing announced in large type of the fact already announced by the newsboys in every street and alley of this and the sister cities—"extra Herald, Express, &c., with the Queen's message and the President's reply"—the people there, for the first time, selected and read with avidity, and that Europe and America were really united. There were some who criticized rather severely the cold and curt language in which the first sentence of her Majesty's message congratulated the President of the United States "on the completion of the great international enterprise," and complained of the omission of the "gracious Sovereign of Great Britain, Ireland, and Hindostan" were drawn between her spiritless language and the appropriate expression of the President's rejoicing. Some there were who believed that the Queen's message was "bogus," and who conceived that so very dull a composition must have emanated from the dull brains of impostors, "operating" at Trinity day; and others were to be found at every street corner who thought that her Majesty had said all that she ought and could be expected to say, and that, as the cable was really laid, we ought to rejoice and be glad exclusively on our own account as the fellow-citizens of the great men who first conceived, planned, and executed the grand scheme of making a chain of heaven, the depths of ocean, space, and time crouch down, and instead of being obstacles, to become the instruments of man's communication with his fellow-man at the ends of the earth. This sensible view was the most general, and nearly everybody turned from the carping of critics and the suspicion of "operating" to preparations for a due celebration of the wonderful triumph of American genius and skill; and when the second half of her Majesty's graceful message was received and made public, the enthusiasm was at its height, and men shouted, bells chimed, and bands played "God save the Queen" and "Hail Columbia" and "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the streets when night set in were brilliantly illuminated from the simple neat candle to the more costly and ostentatious transparency, emblazoning in letters of flame the triumphs of the Atlantic cable, and of those by whose agency the great and wonderful deeds were accomplished. At the City Hall, in the presence of an immense concourse of people—filling the Park, Broadway, Centre-street, Park Row and the adjoining streets, so that all thoroughfare was completely stopped for the time—there was a magnificent display of fireworks, certainly equal if not superior to anything of the kind ever seen on this continent. It would take much more time and space to detail the incidents and glories of the celebration; but I can assure you that it was well worthy of the occasion, and of the city of New York. Perhaps, as I write, and long before you receive these lines, our friends in Old England are celebrating the same event with equal splendor and display, and are reciprocating the fervent hopes that we are expressing here, and which every American feels from the President to the humblest citizen, that the telegraphic union of the two continents may conduce to the glory of God, the growth of civilization, the spread of humanity, and the promotion of cordial, intimate and enduring friendship between the two greatest and freest nations in the world, akin in blood, language, and religion, as they are unanimous in their devotion to liberty and those free institutions which constitute their glory and are the source, under Heaven, of their power and greatness.

The workmen employed on the Central Park to the number of 1,200, and the workmen on the new reservoir, making in all 3,000 honest artisans, with the Central Park police in full uniform, and a band at their head, and with their horses and carts, marched in procession through the principal streets, and were reviewed by Mayor Tiemann. Their turnout was neat and orderly appearance, and the emblems of hard, useful industry with which their procession was adorned. I shall not attempt to give any description of the illuminations or the transparencies which glittered from Astor House to Union Square. The daily papers will furnish an ample and accurate detail. Among the most remarkable and appropriate transparencies was that at the Astor House, namely:

"Canst thou send forth the lightnings, that they may go and say to thee, Here we are?—Job 38: 35. Let the floods clap their hands, and let the hills be joyful together."—Ps. 98: 8.

And that at the International Hotel, which read as follows:

VICTORIA.
All hail to the Inventive Genius and Indefatigable Energy of JOHN A. JOHNSON.
That has succeeded in consummating the Mightiest of modern achievements, the laying of the Atlantic cable, and the opening of the bonds of INTERCONTINENTAL FRIENDSHIP never severed, and the FIRM of its Union extends to every part of the Earth. Let nations "hasten, united on shore, to greet the cable from shore to shore."

BUCHANAN.

Everybody was so absorbed by the celebration that business was pretty generally neglected to make preparation to take part in or look at the gala. The money market was very dull and inactive, without any change in rates of discount, or of its other principal features.

Foreign exchange was very dull for to-morrow's steamers at 109 1/2 a 109 1/4 for bankers' sterling.

The business at the stock board this morning was limited at a further decline in prices. New York Central fell to 76 1/4; Erie to 10 1/4; Reading to 47 1/4; Michigan Central to 57 1/4; Chicago and Rock Island to 75 1/4. Pacific Mail was quiet at 8 1/2. State stocks were heavy at a trifling decline, and little was done in bank shares. There were no sales of the new government loan. Between the boards there were some large sales of New York Central and Erie at 76 1/4 for the former and 10 1/4 for the latter, and of Reading at 47, seller 15. At the second board there was a slight rally in N. Y. Central and Erie to 77 1/4; but the market closed heavily at irregular prices.

The flour market was rather dull at former prices. Wheat was quiet, and firmly held. Corn was quite dull. Pork was inactive and lower. Beef was firm. Cotton was quiet and steady at the following rates:

New York Classification.			
Uplands.	Florida.	Mexico.	N. O. and Texas.
Ordinary.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Middling.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Making fair.....	13	13	13 1/4

Sugars were dull at well sustained prices.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as follows:

Receipts.....	\$308,519 1/2
Payments.....	\$73,233 64
Balance.....	\$235,285 86

The receipts into the Treasury from the customs, bonded and un-bonded, amounted to \$395,000.

California drafts \$20,000. ADJUD.

WAR IN AFRICA.

(From the Paris Pays, July 24.)

At the present moment occurrences are taking place in North Africa which, though they are highly important, seem to have escaped the attention of Europeans. It has already been mentioned that the Emperor of Morocco undertook a warfare expedition against the Semnans on the 21st of May. He set out from Meknes with the head of 6,000 men of the black guards, 4,000 men of the regular infantry, and 9,000 horsemen, to attack the Semnans in their own territory, while his son, Sid Mohammed, advanced with 18,000 men from Ralat for the same purpose. The rebels hastily retreated into the interior of the country, leaving their tents and baggage to the mercy of the invaders. The Emperor, deceived by Arab guides whom he considers trustworthy, was suddenly, after reaching the mountainous regions, surrounded by the Semnans, and sustained a disastrous defeat, effecting his return to Fez only by a series of almost miraculous escapes.

The Emperor Muley Abderrahman is now eighty-two years old, and a campaign like that he has just now entered upon must, besides involving the most serious political consequences, be arduous and harassing to him personally. The insurrection, too, is said to be extending to neighboring tribes. The Amazighs, who were subjugated in 1725, after years of terrible warfare, are said to be more common cause with the rebels. The government of the Emperor of Morocco has hitherto enjoyed the reputation, among its tributary tribes, of possessing immense power; but this belief once shaken, the bonds of fear, which unite them to its throne, will soon be broken, and the mighty empire, perhaps, in time, be subjugated by those who so long unwillingly contributed to its greatness and renown.

THE SUCCESS OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

(From the New York Tribune, Aug. 17.)

So the last doubt vanishes, and the Old World is united with the New in bonds of intelligence and hourly intercourse. May they prove, moreover, bonds of eternal peace and concord, and may the electric flashes which play beneath the ocean's bed from continent to continent supplant evermore the belchings of hostile artillery and the rattling volleys of murderous masonry!

(From the New York Evening Post, Aug. 17.)

No communication from a sovereign was ever expected so impatiently by so large a portion of the human race as that, a fragment of which reached the city yesterday, and the whole of which has arrived to-day from the Queen of England. It marks an era in the history of the human family. It is an outward and visible symbol of one of the most remarkable triumphs of science and art over nature which have been achieved in ancient or modern times. Like the invention of printing and the discovery of the magnetic needle, it will give a new impulse and a new direction to the civilization of the world for all time to come.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Argus, August 17.)

If a new continent had been discovered, if all Europe had thrown off her degrading forms of vassalage and had adopted a republican form of government, our "free and enlightened" citizens could not have been thrown into more violent ecstasies than they have merely because a wire is laid which will more closely connect us with our inveterate, hereditary and deadly foe, Great Britain. We do not exhibit our painful subservience to "the mother government" in all these puerile and worse than juvenile manifestations.

(From the Boston Post, August 17.)

The Atlantic telegraph cable, then is a success! Away with the dishonoring thought that an advance in the knowledge of the properties and uses of that nature which God has made tends to work evil to humanity. Rather let the noble experiments and evolutions of science and art in this constitute the cheering assurance that a continuance of the same flow of good is in store, as a result of every extension of the knowledge of man and of his power over the forces of nature.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 17.)

The greatest triumph that man has ever achieved has been won. The seemingly insuperable obstacles have been overcome. The most august hopes have been realized. The Atlantic cable, the most wonderful and the most important of the age, has been laid. The world is not what it was a month ago. It is girdled with a new zone. Not thought only, but speech, travels with lightning speed through the ether, and the dark and hidden, unexplored caves of ocean are henceforth to be resonant with human voices, and deep in its untrodden recesses is sung the joyous anthem—"Glorio to God in the highest; on earth peace and good-will toward men."

(From the New York Journal